

of red around the edges. The measurements of the bigger one were as follows:—

|                |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|
| Length.        | 12 feet 10 inches. |
| Circumference. | 10 inches.         |
| Width of head. | 3½ do.             |
| Width of hood. | 1 foot 2 inches.   |

I might mention that when the hood was measured, it was not unduly stretched.

I only measured the length of the small one which was 8 ft. I have had the heads of the snakes cut off and placed in a covered basket in a stream and when the flesh has fallen away, I shall forward the skulls for your inspection.

As old Karen and Burman jungle folks have informed me that they have never come across a Hamadryad the length and size of the larger one I shot, it would be interesting to know if this is anything like a record.

PALAW,

Via Mergui.

January 31, 1935.

W. J. L. SMITH,

Manager,

Malayan and General Trust (1933), Ltd.

[The largest known Hamadryad, the skin of which is in the collection of the Society, measured 15 ft. 5 in. Col. Wall records two specimens of over 14 ft. There is a reference to an 18 ft. specimen in Ditmar's *Snakes of the World*.—Eds.]

### XXXI.—OCCURRENCE OF *DIPSADOMORPHUS MULTI-MACULATA* SCHLEG. IN ASSAM.

An example of this snake was sent to the Society for identification by Major C. S. P. Hamilton, Chief Medical Officer, Juri Valley Medical Association, Juri, South Sylhet, Assam. Boulenger, *Fauna of British India*, 'Reptiles', p. 361, limits the distribution of this species to Burma, Southern China, Siam, Malay Peninsula and Archipelago.

BOMBAY NAT. HIST. SOCIETY.

February 15, 1934.

S. H. PRATER,

C.M.Z.S.

### XXXII.—THE COMMON CHAMAELEON (*CHAMAELEON ZEYLANICUS* LAURENTI) IN GUJARAT.

I noticed a note in Vol. xxxvi, No. 2 by Mr. Acharya on the unfrequent occurrence of *Chamaeleon calcaratus*<sup>1</sup> in Gujarat. It might interest readers to know that in July 1933 our servants caught a very fine and large specimen in a Nim tree beside the bungalow in our compound in Borsad. He was very friendly and

<sup>1</sup> [*Chamaeleon calcaratus* Boulenger is now considered a synonym of *C. zeylanicus* Laurenti.—Eds.]

we even managed to get a photograph of him which however would not bear reprinting owing to the dullness of the monsoon day.

Again in September 1934 a young one was caught at the College. He was full of fun and walked all over me without showing any anger or fear except when he noticed the tiny coloured flowers on my frock, when he puffed himself out and spat and tried to snap at what he must have thought were wonderful insects which would make a delicious meal!

These are the only two I have seen in nine years in Gujarat.

MARY BROWN MEMORIAL TRAINING COLLEGE.

BORSAD.  
February 7, 1935.

AGNES T. BARRY,  
Principal.

### XXXIII.—RATE OF GROWTH OF THE MUGGER [*CROCODILUS PALUSTRIS* (LESSON)].

On the 1st June 1915, I secured a baby mugger 11 in. long, which had recently left the egg. I kept it in the vivarium of the Museum where it lived for over 19 years, growing yearly at the rate of 2 to 9 in. or a rough average of 4 in. yearly. As it had attained to over a length of 7 ft. and as no suitable accommodation could be secured for it locally I have presented it to the Victoria Gardens, Bombay.

CENTRAL MUSEUM, NAGPUR.  
November 15, 1934.

E. A. D'ABREU,  
F.Z.S.

### XXXIV.—BUTTERFLIES OF LAHORE.

I have read Brigadier W. H. Evans's comment on my reply to his original note on my paper on the 'Butterflies of Lahore' (*Bulletin of the Department of Zoology, Panjab University*, vol. i, pp. 1-61, pl. i-iv, April 1931) published in the *Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society*, vol. xxxv, No. 4, dated 15th July 1932. I would once more emphasize the fact that only one specimen each of the four species under discussion was collected by me from Lahore. It is not certain whether those species occur in a wild state in Lahore or the specimens I collected had been imported from elsewhere.

According to Brigadier Evans 'Mr. Antram's record of *Melitaea didyma* from the Punjab is certainly incorrect'. I may point out that the above species has been recorded from the Punjab by Bingham also (*Fauna of British India, 'Butterflies'*, vol. i, 1905, p. 454).

Brigadier Evans's remark that the species which Mr. Rhe-Philipe missed from Lahore and which were subsequently collected by me 'have doubtless existed there for centuries' seems to imply that the butterfly fauna of a locality does not undergo any change.